

Pendau language

Pendau (Ndaoe, Ndau), or **Umalasa**, is a Celebic language of Sulawesi in Indonesia spoken by the approximately 4000 Pendau people who live in Central Sulawesi. Classified as an endangered language, Pendau is primarily spoken inside of Pendau villages whereas Indonesian is used to speak with neighboring communities and is the language of children's education and outside officials.^[4] The highest concentration of speakers is in and around Kecamatan Balaesang. There are no known dialects within the Pendau region, although speakers from the mainland can identify whether a speaker is from the Balaesang peninsula through their 'rhythm' or intonation pattern. In recent years, some Pendau leaders have worked with local government to preserve their language alongside Indonesian.^{[5]:16-17}

Contents
History
Geographic distribution
Phonology
Vowels
W-glide formation
Consonants
Allophones
Creaky voice
Syllable structure
Stress
Morphology
Affixation
Verb Classes
Clitics
Reduplication
Agreement
Syntax
Basic Word Order
Inverse voice
Prepositions
References

Pendau	
Umalasa ^[1]	
Native to	Indonesia
Region	Central Sulawesi
Ethnicity	Pendau
Native speakers	3940 (2007) ^[2]
Language family	Austronesian - Malayo-Polynesian - Celebic - Tomini–Tolitoli ? - Tomini - Southern Tomini Pendau
Writing system	Latin
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	ums
Glottolog	pend1242 (http://glottolog.org/resource/language/id/pend1242) ^[3]

History

While the history of the Pendau has only been recently documented, a history has been pulled together through folklore and oral traditional, historical documents kept by European explorers, Pendau language developments, and the present situation of the Pendau. In contrast to neighboring groups, older Pendau men hold that the Pendau have never had a king and view themselves as having no class distinctions, although hierarchical roles did exist in decision-making and conflict resolution. The earliest document about the Pendau comes from 1795, when an American crew led by Captain David Woodward was found stranded off the west coast of Sulawesi. Between 1925-1935, Dutch-trained Indonesian evangelists began to arrive, and many of the Pendau today are registered as Christians by the government and practice Christianity (although many features of animism are still practiced). During World War II, the Japanese occupied Indonesia. Some Pendau still recite Japanese phrases and songs, although there are mixed opinions about the occupation with the occupation described as a difficult time by many who remember it. In recent history, many Pendau have made their living in metalsmithing, agriculture, hunting, fishing, and sago making^{[5]:1-5}

Geographic distribution

The Pendau often live in small, often isolated communities in Donggala between Balaesang and Dampal Utara. The Balaesang Peninsula forms its own mountain range that runs north and south, splitting the east and west coast. Most of the Pendau happen to live along the west coast. The Sirenja sub-district is considered the southernmost boundary of the Pendau-speaking area.^[6]

Phonology

Vowels

Pendau has five vowel phonemes: two front vowels, /i/ and /e/, one central vowel /a/, and two back vowels /u/ (orthographic u) and /o/. Most vowels are unrounded and /o/ is the only rounded vowel in Pendau. Pendau has no diphthongs.^{[5]:22-27}

	<u>Front</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>Back</u>
<u>High</u>	i		u [ɯ]
<u>Mid</u>	e		o
<u>Low</u>		a	

W-glide formation

The high back unrounded vowel (/u/) changes to a labial-velar glide (/w/) when it comes before a syllable with no consonant in the onset position. When this happens, the labial-velar glide takes the place of the onset consonant, reducing the number of would-be syllables.^{[5]:27, 68-69}

Examples of w-glide formation

Vowel to Consonant Change and Syllable reduction	Phonetic transcription	English translation
u.a.ni → wa.ni	[waɲi]	'honey bee'
ta.u.a.san → ta.wa.san	[t̪awɟan]	'unicorn fish'

Consonants

Pendau has 19 consonant phonemes, although 'w' (which is not an underlying phoneme) appears in its written orthography. There are five contrastive places of articulation and six contrastive manners of articulation. There are two affricates in Pendau, the voiceless dental sibilant affricate (/t͡ʃ/) and the voiced alveolar sibilant affricate (/d͡ʒ/).^{[5]:22-27}

	<u>Labial</u>		<u>Dental-Alveolar</u>		<u>Alveo-Palatal</u>		<u>Velar</u>		<u>Glottal</u>
<u>Plosive:</u>	p	b	t [t͡ʃ]	d	c [t͡ʃ]	j [d͡ʒ]	k	g	' [ʔ]
<u>Nasal</u>		m		n [ŋ]		ny [ɲ]		ng [ŋ]	
<u>Fricative</u>		v [β]	s [s]						h
<u>Liquid</u>				l [l]					
<u>Trill</u>				r [r]					
<u>Glide</u>		(w) [w]						y [j]	

Allophones

In word-final positions, voiceless plosives are pronounced as unreleased allophones: *e.g.* the [p] in [api] becomes a [p̚] in [aɭap̚]. Other allophones in Pendau include the voiced dental nasal [ŋ] becoming the syllabic dental [ɲ] and the voiced velar nasal [ŋ] becoming the syllabic velar nasal [ɲ] before a homorganic obstruent such as in [ɲdau] and in [ɲka:t͡ʃ].^{[5]:22-27}

Examples of Allophones

<i>/p/ and /p̚/</i> ^{[5]:23}		
api	[api]	'fire'
alap	[aɭap̚]	'take'
<i>/t͡ʃ/ and /t͡ʃ̚/</i> ^{[5]:23}		
tinting	[t͡ʃint͡ʃin]	'time'
udut	[udut͡ʃ̚]	'server'
<i>/k/ and /k̚/</i> ^{[5]:24}		
kareva	[kareβa]	'news'
tanduk	[t͡ʃanduk̚]	'horn'
<i>/ŋ/ and /ŋ̚/</i> ^{[5]:26}		
'nabo	[ŋaboʔ]	'roof'
ndau	[ɲdau]	'no'
<i>/ɲ/ and /ɲ̚/</i> ^{[5]:26}		
nyaa	[ɲa:]	'don't'
ngkaat	[ɲka:t͡ʃ̚]	'small flame'

Creaky voice

The glottal stop (/ʔ/) is sometimes realized as creaky voice. It has been observed that "in place of a true stop, a very compressed form of creaky voice or some less extreme form of stiff phonation may be superimposed on the vocalic stream."^{[5]:19, 25, 47-50} The creaky voice manifests on one or more of the contiguous vowels where the glottal stop would have been. For example, creaky voice is written with [ʲ] in [riʲuo], where creaky voice appears between [i] and [o] as one vowel transitions into the next vowel.

Examples of Creaky Voice

ri'uo ^{[5]:25}	[riʲuo]	'in/by/at there'
so'uya ^{[5]:25}	[ʂoʲuya]	'why'

Syllable structure

The syllabic template in Pendau is (C)V(C). Pendau is one of the few Sulawesi languages with a full system of final consonants (e.g. the neighboring Kaili languages only allow CV and V, while demonstrated syllable patterns in Pendau include VC and CVC).^{[5]:28-30}

Template	Instantiation	Translation
V	n.da.u ^{[5]:39}	'no'
CV	wa.ni ^{[5]:27, 68-69}	'honeybee'
VC	to.nang.la.it ^{[5]:51}	'the crippled one'
CVC	wa.lan.da.no ^{[5]:69}	'Walandano (village)'

In the above example, /n/ in *ndau* behaves as a syllabic consonant.

Consonant distribution in the syllable

	p	t	c	k	b	d	j	g	m	n	ny	ng	v	s	h	'	l	r	y
Onset	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	X	X	X	X
Coda	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X

In the table above, X means that the consonant can occupy the respective position in the syllable and + means that it is a marginal phoneme. In Pendau, /h/ is the sole marginal phoneme, and it is hypothesized to be borrowed from Indonesian loan words.

Stress

Stress always falls on the penultimate syllable and is unmarked. Words in Pendau require at least two syllables, which reflects this stress pattern. Some have described this process as "pitch accent" because the change in stress is accompanied by a change in pitch (as measured in Hz). However, Phil Quick, author of the *A Grammar of the Pendau Language*, states that "the use of 'pitch accent' should not be confused with languages such as Japanese in which 'pitch accent' is a term used to indicate a lexical contrast similar to tone language ... So technically then there are two types of pitch-accent languages, those such as Japanese where pitch-accent is phonemic, and those such as Pendau where pitch-accent is non-phonemic."^{[5]:22, 42-46}

Morphology

Pendau uses affixation (including prefixes, infixes, and suffixes) and has seven verb classes which are categorized as transitive, intransitive, or mixed transitivity. Pendau shows extensive use of clitics, reduplication, and limited subject agreement.

Affixation

Examples of Affixation

<i>Prefixation</i>		
mong-	mong kumung ^{[5]:98}	'carry'
<i>Infixation</i>		
-um-	mol u molon ^{[5]:98}	'swim'
<i>Suffixation</i>		
-a'	niolla a' ^{[5]:98}	'brought for someone'

Verb Classes

Below is a table that lists all the verb classes in Pendau. All canonical verbs (besides stative verbs) require that the verb is prefixed with either the irrealis or realis mood. The subscripts A and P refers to whether the subject is the agent or patient.

Overview of Pendau verb classes

Transitivity	Verb Classes	Examples	Stem former (prefix)	Pivot / subject	Irrealis / realis (prefix)	Inverse (non-derived)
TRANSITIVE	Primary	<i>nongkomung</i> 'to carry'	pong- (pepe-)	A	M- / N-	<i>ni'omung</i>
	Factive	<i>nogabu</i> 'to cook'	po-	A		<i>nipogabu</i>
MIXED TRANSITIVITY	Dynamic	<i>nelolo</i> 'to search'	pe-	A~S _A		<i>nilolo</i>
	Denominal	<i>nojala</i> 'to net'	po-	A~S _A		<i>nijala</i>
	Locomotion	<i>nol[um]olon</i> 'to swim'	po-	A~S _A		--
INTRANSITIVE	Postural	<i>nopotundo</i> 'to sit'	popo-	S _A		--
	Stative	<i>notou</i> 'to be finished'	--	S _P	mo-no-	--

[5]:228

Clitics

Pendau uses clitics show possession (genitive case), completion, continuation, relative clauses, and location. Clitics are phonologically part of the word (*e.g.*, a word with a clitic adheres to the stress patterns as if the whole unit were one word), but syntactically functions as their own grammatical word.^{[5]:98}

List of clitics

= <i>u</i>	first personal singular (genitive)
= <i>to</i>	first person plural inclusive (genitive)
= <i>mu</i>	second person singular (genitive)
= <i>nyo</i>	third person singular (genitive)
= <i>mo</i>	completive aspect
= <i>po</i>	continuative
<i>si</i> =	proper noun marker (absolute)
<i>ni</i> =	poroper noun marker (genitive)
<i>nu</i> =	common noun marker (genitive)
<i>to</i> =	relative clause marker
<i>ri</i> =	general locative oblique

Reduplication

Reduplication in Pendau is classified as either affixation or compounding.^{[5]:98} Both full and partial reduplication are present in Pendau. Partial reduplication sometimes works in tandem with prefixation, as the prefix itself may be added and reduplicated instead of the reduplicating the base (*see seseleo below*). Reduplication is used for showing grammatical number, nominalization, and emphasis.^{[5]:162-165}

Examples of reduplication

Grammatical Number ^{[5]:163}			
unga	'child'	unga-unga	'children'
odo	'monkey'	odo-odo	'monkeys'
sapa	'what'	sapa-sapa	'whatever'
Nominalization ^{[5]:164-165}			
tinjo'	'plant w/ stick'	titinjo'	'planting stick, post, pole'
pangki	'hit, pound'	papangki	'sago pounder'
Emphasis ^{[5]:165}			
eleo	'day'	seseleo	'every day'
so'uya	'how many?'	soso'uya	'several'

Agreement

Subject agreement only occurs with two abilitative verbs (*i.e.*, verbs that show the ability of doing the action): *ma'ule* 'able' and *matua* 'capable.' These verbs themselves are prefixed with either the irrealis or realis mood.^{[5]:18-476}

Irrealis	Realis	
matua ^{[5]:18, 476}	natua	'able'
ma'ule ^{[5]:18, 476}	na'ule	'capable'

The examples below show *matua* with first person subject agreement

A'u *matua'u* *mengkani*
1SG/ABS capable/IRR=1SG/GEN IRR-AUG/DYN-eat
bau
fish
'I am capable of eating fish'

[5]:18, 476

Syntax

Basic Word Order

The basic word order in Pendau is **SVO** or **VOS**, with the former being more common. Verbal prefixes show what the semantic role is of the argument in the subject position (agent or patient).^{[5]:19, 569}

Siamau'u *nonuju* *siina'u*
PR/ABS=Father=1SG/GEN REAL-AUG/TR=send PR/ABS=mother=1SG/GEN
'MY FATHER sent my mother'

[5]:124

Siamau'u *nituju* *niina'u*
PR/ABS=Father=1SG/GEN INV/REAL-send PR/GEN=mother=1SG/GEN
'My mother sent MY FATHER'

[5]:124

Inverse voice

The inverse voice (VOS) can only be used with transitive verbs, and all transitive verbs can be inflected for the inverse voice. Intransitive verbs need to become transitive verbs through derivation before they can be in the inverse voice. Otherwise, the word order in Pendau (and the word order for all intransitive sentences) is SVO.^{[5]:227}

Prepositions

Pendau is a prepositional language.^{[5]:20} There are three prepositions: *ila* (ablative noun marker), *ri*= (locative noun phrase marker), and *sono* (comitative noun phrase marker).^{[5]:113} Preposed markers can be both independent words and proclitics.

Preposition (ila) functioning as an independent word

<i>Ila</i>	<i>junjung</i>
ABL	house

'From the house'

[5]:214

Preposition (ri=) functioning as a proclitic

<i>Nenburamo</i>	<i>panganganta</i>	<i>uo</i>
REAL-AUG-speak=COMPL	flesh-eater	yonder

<i>sono</i>	<i>riLatoadu</i>
COM	LOC=Latoadu

'The flesh-eater spoke to Latoadu'

[5]:122

References

1. In addition to these variants, "Kasimbar" and "Umalasa" are eponyms and exonym used to refer to Pendau. "Kasimbar" comes from an important trading town in the language area, according to Quick. Ethnologue lists "Umalasa" as an slur used by the Buginese. "Umalasa" translates as "the sick ones."
2. "Pendau" (<https://www.ethnologue.com/language/ums>). *Ethnologue*. Retrieved 25 March 2019.
3. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Pendau" (<http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/pend1242>). *Glottolog 3.0*. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
4. ¹¹³Pendau is listed as a 6b* (Threatened) by Ethnologue. "Pendau" (<https://www.ethnologue.com/language/ums>). *Ethnologue*. Retrieved 2019-04-17.
5. Quick, Phil (2007). *A grammar of the Pendau language of central Sulawesi, Indonesia* (https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/bitstream/1885/28970/2/01_Quick_A_grammar_of_the_Pendau_2008.pdf) (PDF). Pacific Linguistics 590. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics. hdl:1885/28970 (<https://hdl.handle.net/1885%2F28970>). ISBN 9780858835818. OCLC 314374225 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/314374225>).
6. "Did you know Pendau is threatened?" (<http://www.endangeredlanguages.com/lang/2769>). *Endangered Languages*. Retrieved 2019-04-30.

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